

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY, MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1890.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL

WHICH WAS REPORTED FAVORABLY
YESTERDAY

IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO PASS

While the Democratic Rider to Refund the
Cotton Tax Will Not Go Through—The
Majority Report Prepared.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—[Special.]—The direct land tax bill, which recently passed the senate, was today reported favorably to the house by the judiciary committee.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

However, Colonel Oates, of Alabama, in the name of the democrats of the committee, is preparing a minority report, which will hold that if the direct tax is refunded the cotton tax should be likewise refunded.

THE AMOUNT INVOLVED.

The direct tax carries with it seventeen million dollars, while the cotton tax carries seventy million dollars. The majority of the charge is that the cotton tax money goes north while the cotton tax bill goes to the cotton growing states.

THE CHANCES OF THE BILLS.

The direct tax bill will certainly pass, but there seems no chance for the cotton tax amendment going through. Georgia will get \$10,000 from the direct tax bill. It is the money that she paid to the government as a tax on her lands during and after the war.

Ex-Congressman S. E. Reese, of Georgia, is here to see his old colleagues with whom he served in congress.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The world's fair did not come up today, as the Chicago men wanted time to get over their mellowness, caused by the celebration of their success last night. The bill will be changed to suit the Chicago business men's ideas and will then perhaps be passed, for the New York men say that they will be the square thing to kill the bill. The majority of New York's vote of yesterday will, therefore, go for the bill. However, nearly all the southern democrats will vote against a government appropriation in any shape.

THE SEAL FISHERY SCANDAL.

The story of the attempt of the Indiana politicians to capture the rich seal fisheries of the Alaska seas is causing a great sensation here, and those implicated are scurrying around trying to pull Private Secretary Halford out of the mud. The Evening Critic is dealing these scheming politicians sledge-hammer blows, and intimates this evening that a portion of the profits were to be diverted to the republican campaign fund of Indiana in case "Bid No. 8" was accepted. It also says the democrats carried the state in 1876, and the republicans redeemed it in '80 by methods which General Grant characterized when he said:

"The presidential campaign is Indiana's best crop year. They sow votes and reap two dollar bills."

The democrats carried the state in 1884 as much through the popularity of Hendricks as through any other cause. Again, in 1888, the republicans carried it. That event is not so far away that there is any need of refreshment of the public memory as to the methods employed.

HELPING OUT HALFORD.

Attorney General Michener denies that Halford is in the scheme. Speaking of his denial the Evening Critic says:

"The fact that few of the company's members are on friendly terms with the president remains. This fact was not taken into due consideration in the story for the marines. But for this fact there would, in all human probability be bid, No. 8. But for this fact the personnel of the Atlantic and Pacific Trading Company would be very different from what it is. It is not been charged that Halford is a stockholder, but it is believed that he has such an interest in the company that if it is successful, Elijah will not have to depend on the ravens for food. It is believed that such interest is guarded in such a way as to allow the making of just such a deal as Mr. Michener has made."

INCIDENT ELIJAH.

But Mr. Michener says that Mr. Halford did not know of the existence of the company until Sunday night, when he learned of it casually as a matter of gossip. Indeed Elijah! But what a strange coincidence that he should have learned of it at the same time, and in the same way that his erstwhile fellow newspaper did. It is quite a casualty, so to speak, or will be. The reason is, that the presence of the names of these Indiana politicians, long the faithful, personal and political followers of Benjamin Harrison, prior to his becoming president, before he became senator, and while he was waiting for Senator Morton to die, as his only hope to become the party leader in Indiana, the names of these henches of Benjamin Harrison in this scheme falls flat, if at all, short of a grave political scandal.

THE TRUTH IS PLAIN.

Mr. Michener may protest until he is black in the face; he may use up gallons of ink and reams of paper, but he will never be able to convince the public that bid No. 8 doesn't depend on the "friendly and confidential administration of some of the stockholders of the company for acceptance, and not on its merits." This is unfortunate for the Indianapolis business men who have gone in with the politicians, but let them think of poor dog Tray and be comforted."

THREE CENT NICKELS.

The House Passes a Bill Stopping Their Coinage.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Mr. Hilt, of Illinois, under instructions from the committee on foreign affairs, asked unanimous consent for concurrence in the senate resolution requesting the president to invite the king of the Hawaiian Islands to select delegates to represent that kingdom in the pan-American congress.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, objected, and persisted in his opposition, notwithstanding the appeal of Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, that he withdraw.

A bill discontinuing the coinage of one dollar and three dollar gold pieces and three cent nickel pieces was passed.

A bill was passed authorizing the secretary of state to appoint two suitable persons to represent the United States at the international conference in reference to protection of industrial property to be held at Madrid, Spain, April 1, 1890.

THE OKLAHOMA BILL.

The house then voted the whole bill, and the chairman, (Payson, of Illinois), counted the committee, but could find only nine men present; three less than a quorum.

A call of the committee was directed and disclosed the presence of 211 members which fact was formally announced to the house and the committee resumed its session. Mr. Hooker's motion was defeated—24 to 12.

Pending further action, the house, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

STILL PURSUING CALL.

Chandler and Sherman Both Censure the Senator From Florida.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chandler censuring Mr. Call for interpolating in the official report of the proceedings of the senate, a paragraph that had not been spoken, and that was unparliamentary and personally offensive, was taken up, and Mr. Sherman moved its reference to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Call stated, as a matter of personal privilege, that the Washington Post contained an article this morning with the head lines, "Call's Bitter Remarks. He Slipped a Paragraph Into the Congressional Record." That (Mr. Call said) was a falsehood. It conveyed a false impression. He had slipped into the Congressional Record nothing that had not been, in substance, uttered on the floor of the senate. That paragraph, with the exception of a few words, had been literally uttered on the floor. He gave notice to the senator from Florida, who had announced his opposition, that he (Mr. Call) would arraign him (Mr. Chandler) before the senate, and would demand investigation by the committee for making an accusation that was untrue. The remarks of the senator proved that he knew that the accusation was not true, and that he had no evidence of his own (that would convict him before a jury of respectable New Hampshire republicans) that he did hear and know that he (Mr. Call) had uttered on the floor of the senate substantially the whole of the charge contained in the paragraph, and was not an exception. Mr. Call would contain in it. He gave notice to that senator that he (Mr. Call) would not submit tamely to the imputation put upon him. He would not ask censure by the senate of the senator from New Hampshire, but he would leave him to the joint judgment of public opinion throughout the country, for having heard his (Mr. Call's) remarks, and having had neither the courage nor manhood to resent them.

SENATOR SHERMAN JOINS IN.

Mr. Sherman declared that the violation of the senator had yet been violated by the senator from Florida in a gross manner as he had ever witnessed. He had not chosen to interrupt the senator, but he hoped that the Bocord would show what he had said, and he hoped that the committee would examine it. When the senate of the United States sat down to such a question that he (Mr. Call) would be compelled to a senator, and that senator could be blamed with stating a thing falsely, it seemed to him that the senate was receding from the dignity which had distinguished it from the foundation of the government. He hoped that the next session of the senate would be more frank in what he had said and not have published in the Record the language which in any general assembly in the world, would be regarded as disorderly and improper.

Mr. Call—I If I have violated any rule of the senate, by any observations which I have made, I will withdraw them, I withdraw them and apologize to the senate.

Mr. Chandler—"It!"

Mr. Call—I did not understand that I was violating any rule, and if I am not at liberty (when a resolution reflecting on me is offered to the senate) to state that it was not true, and that the senator from Florida is the one who said that it was not true, then I do not understand the rules of the senate. But if in the judgment of any senator it is improper to use that language, I withdraw it and apologize for it.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S STATEMENT.

Today the correspondent talked with a member of the unfortunate men, and heard him tell of their experience.

"We did not expect to be rescued at all," remarked an old man, who had a large family. Continuing, he said:

"We felt sure that the mine had caved in at the top, and not a man of us ever expected to be taken out of that pit alive. We all hurried as close together as we could get, and spent the entire time in singing and praying. We know at the rate the water was rising on us, that it would be only a matter of a few hours before we would all drown, and it required a lot of talk and persuasion to keep some of the men from laying down in the water and drowning even before it was three feet deep. We all concluded to stand on our feet just as long as we could stand. When we could stand no longer we had agreed to all lay down in the water at the same time and die. It was an awful time, and I think we all suffered the horrors of a hundred deaths. They were simply overcome with joy when we saw daylight break through the hole in the cave, and I cannot tell you how I felt."

BURIED ALL NIGHT.

THE CAVING IN OF A NORTH CAROLINA MINE.

A TERRIBLE SCENE OF SUFFERING.

Working All Night to Rescue the Imprisoned Men—Light Let Into Them at Last and They are Rescued.

EGYPT STATION, N. C., February 25.—[Special.]—This quiet little village was yesterday thrown in the wildest sort of excitement when it became known that forty laborers were imprisoned in the Egyptian coal mine, near here, with no earthly means of escape, and would probably perish in the deep pit. This is the only coal mine in North Carolina, and usually fifty laborers are employed in it, but yesterday there were only forty. The pit is four hundred and fifty feet in depth, and there is only one cage used to draw out the laborers.

CAUGHT IN A CAVE.

Yesterday, about noon, this cage was caught by a slight cave in about midway between the top and bottom of the only shaft at the mines, closing the only means for the laborers to get out. The report soon spread throughout the country, and hundreds of people gathered about the mines, and their cries of agony could be heard a mile away. It was known that the water rose very rapidly in the mine, and with no means to pump it off the unfortunate miners would soon drown if not rescued. The mine was entirely closed, and no voice could be heard from the deep pit. It was feared that the mine had caved in nearer the bottom, and all the time cries of "Oh, my poor husband is dead," could be heard from the mine. The river has begun to rise with 13 to 17 feet on the gauge, a rise of two feet today.

A HURRICANE IN TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 25.—A special to the Post-Digest派发 a terrible hurricane swept over portions of northern Texas this morning. The Masonic hall in Gainesville was torn to pieces and the courthouse unroofed and twenty buildings blown down. Several persons were injured. The damage will aggregate \$200,000.

IN KENTUCKY.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., February 25.—One of the most violent and destructive storms ever known in southern Kentucky passed over this section yesterday morning, destroying several houses and doing great injury to property. In the vicinity of Bell, a village of one of this city's six telegraph bureaus, all with their contents, were destroyed, and a dozen houses were roofed and blown down. The rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a perfect cyclone over the city, doing great damage. The river at this place is almost out of its banks, being higher than known before in years.

LAWYERS' VICTORY.

DAYTON, Ohio, February 25.—A terrific electric storm, with heavy rain, flooded the rivers here yesterday. The reprobate levees were slashed out, and a ten-inch natural gas main was torn away. The water of the creek shot into the air like a geyser and a column of gas, shooting high into the sky, sending up a thousand feet, terrifying the people. The injury to the gas shut off the west side from fuel for heating and cooking purposes. The flood is subsiding.

At Lima, Ohio, there is heavy damage from the flood. Many country houses were swept away, and the railroad bridge over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad.

ALL THROUGH INDIANA.

Considerable damage has been done to railroad property all over Indiana by heavy rain in Indianapolis and vicinity. Several small bridges have been washed away.

The Elkhart and Terre Haute bridge over Elkhart river is so weakened that even footmen are not permitted on it. Franklin is practically cut off from railroad communication.

The Paoliand bridge over Mad river, this side of Columbus, O., was washed out, and the bridge across the river is gone.

PAULANDER'S STATEMENT.

At Laura, the eastern division of the C. & W. road, a passenger train came through the water so deep last night that it put out the fire under the boiler. A freight train tried to follow soon after, but was too late, and several cars were lost.

Just north of Vincennes is Kelso creek. Last night it washed out 150 feet of the Indianapolis and Vincennes track.

A VICTIM TALKS.

Today the correspondent talked with a member of the unfortunate men, and heard him tell of their experience.

"We did not expect to be rescued at all,"

remarked an old man, who had a large family.

Continuing, he said:

"We felt sure that the mine had caved in at the top, and not a man of us ever expected to be taken out of that pit alive. We all hurried as close together as we could get, and spent the entire time in singing and praying. We know at the rate the water was rising on us, that it would be only a matter of a few hours before we would all drown, and it required a lot of talk and persuasion to keep some of the men from laying down in the water and drowning even before it was three feet deep. We all concluded to stand on our feet just as long as we could stand. When we could stand no longer we had agreed to all lay down in the water at the same time and die. It was an awful time, and I think we all suffered the horrors of a hundred deaths. They were simply overcome with joy when we saw daylight break through the hole in the cave, and I cannot tell you how I felt."

BODY SNATCHERS SURPRISED.

The Louisville Physicians Detected in Grave Robbery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 25.—While the storm was at its height after midnight last night, a party of grave robbers in Northern cemetery, at New Albany, were surprised in the act of desecrating the resting place of the dead, and one of them was killed. Three others were arrested and placed in jail, but the fifth escaped. The party consisted of three Louisville physicians—Dr. J. T. Blackburn and Dr. W. E. Grant, and another whose name is unknown, and colored assistants. They had gone over to steal the bodies of Thomas Johnson and Edward Pearce, which were buried Sunday, and had deliberately planned the robbery. They were betrayed, however, by a boy who worked for them, and as soon as they began to dig, they were ordered to hold up their hands. Instead of obeying them they ran, and a volley was fired. One colored man was killed, and one escaped.

WENT INTO THE CREEK.

A Terrible Wreck on the Evansville and Terre Haute Road.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 25.—Train No. 6, Nashville and Chicago fast mail, on the Evansville and Terre Haute road, which left Louisville at 12:35 a.m., went into Kelso creek, two and a half miles north of Vincennes. The Evansville and Terre Haute bridge was carried away before the train went down a county road bridge and the Indianapolis and Vincennes bridge washing down against it. The engine and baggage car fell into the creek.

The engineer and fireman are supposed to be under the engine which is a total wreck. Conductor Cooley was slightly injured. The ladies' coach and sleepers fell on the right side in the ditch. Two passengers, names unknown, were slightly injured. No one in the sleepers was hurt. The sleeper was taken back to Vincennes and the Indianapolis with the passengers and wounded.

THE TERROR.

NEW YORK, February 25.—In the tournament now being played by the crack billiard players in America, in Chickering hall, an interesting game was played tonight between George Slosson and J. Randolph Heiser. The latter distinguished himself by making one exceedingly good run—one of 141 points and 141 breaks.

THE BANK WRECKERS INDICTED.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The grand jury today found the indictment of the bank wreckers, and the other for perjury, in connection with the bank wrecking. Van Zandt was arrested and was placed under \$5,000 bail by Judge Martin, the court of general sessions.

RATHER BAD CUSTOMERS.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Two masked men entered general store of W. C. Henderson, at Brynwy, Indian Territory, last night. One of them covered the clerk with a revolver, while the other took into the room a large amount of jewelry and money, and requested his customers to leave town indefinitely. The operators were leaving town indefinitely.

THE FIRE PAYMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The secretary of war will today make the first payment amounting to \$37,300, to the Richmond Locomotive Machine works, of Richmond, Va., for work done on machinery designed for the battleship "Texas," which is being built at Norfolk.

THE FIRE PAYMENT.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 25.—[Special.] Deputy Marshal S. Kirkpatrick, of Greensboro, was shot by moonshiners seven miles from Hillsboro today. The topography of Orange county is very mountainous. One of the moonshiners was shot in the leg, and refused to give up his gun. He was captured and brought to the police station.

SHOT BY A NEGRO.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 25.—[Special.]

COMPLICITY IN THE HAWES MURDER

The Negro Hack Driver Who is Accused of Having Carried the Bodies Off.</p

BRANNON AT HOME.

THE MOVEMENTS OF A DANGEROUS LUNATIC IN SCREVEN.

His First Incarceration in the Asylum—His Escape and Depredations Throughout the Country.

SYLVANIA, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—Hope Brannon has escaped from the asylum and is down here in Screven, a most unwelcome visitor. The story of this very dangerous and wily lunatic was published in *The Constitution* several months ago, but it would perhaps be well at this time to briefly recall it.

BRANNON'S FIRST ESCAPE.

Brannon is a very large and powerful man, endowed with almost Herculean strength, and over which presides a shrewd and cunning intelligence. He was sent to the asylum eight or ten years ago, but managed to escape from his vigilant keepers, and wandered back to his home in the lower part of this county, where his wife and children were living.

His insanity did not assume a dangerous form, and for a long while he was not molested. Last summer, however, he began a reign of terror in the community where he lived. Wherever he journeyed he went armed tap-a-pie, having on his person generally a horseman's pistol, a gun and a knife-blade.

EXERCISING FREE BEIN.

He came to the conclusion that the best and cheapest way to get along was to live off his neighbors. So when he wanted corn he would ride his cart into a neighbor's field, break down as many ears as he could carry away, and drive off; purchases at the store he would promise to settle for on judgment day; meat hung in plenty in his neighbors' smokehouses, and he supplied himself bounteously from their store. Everybody was afraid of him, and, conscious of his power, he lorded it with a high and unspared.

At last he shot down on the side of the road two cows belonging to one of his neighbors, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Sheriff Mills with a posse of four or five went to his house to make the capture. He was decoyed from his home down the road a short way, but his sharp and glittering eye soon discovered his captors lying in ambush.

SHOT BY THE SHERIFF.

Madly infuriated at the sight he started towards the sheriff, firing his pistol as he went. The second ball grazed the officer's head, and when Brannon raised to fire the third time, with his pistol pointing directly at Mills's head, the latter shot him through the body. The constable who decoyed Brannon off was so badly frightened, it is said, that he fainted by the roadside.

TO THE ASYLUM AGAIN.

Though thought at first to be fatally wounded, Brannon recovered, and was sent up to Milledgeville. From there, although he was known to be a very dangerous and also a very sharp and sagacious lunatic, he again made his escape, and about a month ago returned to the scene of his former depredations. Of course no one felt safe while he was at large in the community, and he was recaptured and sent back again. He made the remark when they were carrying him back to the asylum, "It was for me to get out whenever he wanted to. This seems to be true, for last Saturday he again appeared upon the scene.

OUTRAGE ON THE PEOPLE.

This mockery of confinement for so dangerous a character is an outrage upon our people, and those who so negligently attend to their duties, should be made to suffer for it. Brannon has made threats against the lives of several citizens of our county, threats that he will not fail to carry out should opportunity present. What will be done with him now it is hard to tell, for it really seems to be useless to send him back to the asylum at Milledgeville.

In the New Courthouse.

CALHOUN, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—The grand jury sat yesterday. Hon. Thomas W. Milner, judge presiding. Members of the Dalton, Rome and Cartersville bar are in attendance. Judge Milner's charge to the grand jury, as usual, was exhaustive and able. The court is being held for the first time in Gordon county's splendid new courthouse, which is a credit to the town and convenience. The building cost about fifteen thousand dollars, and is said by some who have examined both buildings, that it is far superior in every way to the thirty thousand-dollar courthouse recently erected at Cedartown, Ga. The dockets, both civil and criminal, are heavy, and court will probably continue for three weeks. One murder case to try and several other important cases of a sensational nature to dispose of.

Court in Taylor.

BUTLER, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—The superior court sat here yesterday at 10 o'clock. There were present Hon. Judge J. M. Smith, C. J. Thornton and Solicitor-General A. C. Carson, of Columbus; R. A. Willis, Henry Persons, Judge J. M. Mathews, J. J. Bull, Jones Perryman and Harry Martin, of Talboton. All the local bar were present. The jurors, both grand and petit, answered their oaths satisfactorily. After just two hours of deliberation, his honor delivered his charge, which was as usual, clear, able and exhaustive. After this the first case called was the old case of *Glover vs. the administrators of J. D. Mitchell*. This case was set for Tuesday morning.

The Alston Case.

DECATUR, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—The trial of Dan Alston was begun yesterday at 10 o'clock. There were present Hon. Judge J. M. Smith, C. J. Thornton and Solicitor-General A. C. Carson, of Columbus; R. A. Willis, Henry Persons, Judge J. M. Mathews, J. J. Bull, Jones Perryman and Harry Martin, of Talboton. All the local bar were present. The jurors, both grand and petit, answered their oaths satisfactorily. After just two hours of deliberation, his honor delivered his charge, which was as usual, clear, able and exhaustive. After this the first case called was the old case of *Glover vs. the administrators of J. D. Mitchell*. This case was set for Tuesday morning.

Mail Carrier Arrested.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—A. G. Bethwaite, a clerk in the railway mail service, is in jail here for robbing letters. He is from Marion, S. C., and ran on the Wilmington and Jacksonville route. Last night upon arriving here from Charleston, he was arrested. The mail was seized. He was arrested and charged with robbing letters. After just two hours of deliberation, his honor delivered his charge, which was as usual, clear, able and exhaustive. After this the first case called was the old case of *Glover vs. the administrators of J. D. Mitchell*. This case was set for Tuesday morning.

An Incurable's Work.

LEARY, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—The barn on Captain P. E. Boyd's "Blaick" place, two miles from Leary, containing 600 bushels of corn, was burned Saturday night. Another large crib of corn, a stockade in which was a large amount of fodder, a shelter under which was a pig, and a large quantity of manure, plow utensils, etc., were saved from burning by the closest kind of a shave. Captain Boyd is satisfied that the fire was an incendiary's work.

Adairsville's New Paper.

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—Within a very few days the Ledger will make its bow to an anxiously-waiting public. The body of it is being set up, and that means a great deal. The Ledger will cover the local news completely. All of the different neighborhoods will have a voice, and it will be a competitor of Adairsville and its adjacent territory. Messrs. Walker & Majors come well recommended, and are meeting with a hearty support from our people.

The Stock Above Par.

QUITMAN, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—Stock in the Bank of Quitman, the alliance warehouse, the Quitman Improvement and Investment company and the Quitman Hotel company is, in each case, away above par.

IN JUDGE LUMPKIN'S FAVOR.

The Will of the Late Mrs. Susan M. Wray Sustained.

LEXINGTON, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—The contest over the will of the late Mrs. Susan M. Wray, of this place, came up before Judge of Ordinary Daniel, of Madison county, last Saturday.

Mrs. Wray willed everything she had, at her death, to Judge Samuel Lumpkin, who was her guardian. Rev. F. H. Ivey and other relatives endeavored to prove that she, at the time, was incapable of making a will, and that she was surrounded by undue influence.

Colonel Hamilton McWhorter and Colonel W. G. Johnson represented Judge Lumpkin, while Mr. Timmy Rucker and F. L. Upson, of Athens, represented the relatives.

The facts were conclusive as to the making of the will and its legality. And it was further proved that no undue influence was used: on the other hand, Judge Lumpkin refused to accept the gift, and did not know she had made him legatees until afterwards.

Ordinary Daniel decided the case in Judge Lumpkin's favor, after which Mr. Rucker appealed to the superior court.

The Future Wheat Crop.

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—A great deal of interest is being given the future wheat crop. It is so doubtful with some as to what it will do—wheat is now ready to joint. Some of our best farmers are pasturing the crop, while others are not, fearing the fly or some claim rust. Peach trees, plums and the like are in full bloom. Our section was visited with a cloud burst and hail yesterday, the hail being light here, but was severe northward of here. The electrical disturbance was great and still continues.

New Houses in Quitman.

QUITMAN, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—New business houses are constantly springing up in Quitman. The only drawback in that they cannot be supplied with buildings in which to display their goods. So far has been the growth of Quitman that there is no greater town in the state.

And what have we to make you do? We have done many things which I promptly condemned, and many other things which I heartily approved.

But the best of all your good acts was the one single reform movement which you so forcibly urged in your recommendation to the council last night. That communication is the most humane and the most manly paper that was ever issued from the mayor's office in Macon.

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BUILDING IN GEORGIA.

THE TOTAL MILEAGE OF THE STATE INCREASING LIKE MAGIC.

The G. C. & N. and the M. & B.—The G. S. & Y.—A Score of Little Railroads and Railroad Projects.

The figures in Georgia railroad mileage for 1890 are going to surprise lots of people.

Never in the history of the state has this work been so active before. It isn't a boom—a disproportionate development, but part of a general development.

The total for the year will go over 500 miles.

Not only that, but Georgia will lead every state in the nation in its mileage for this year. Work on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern may be said to have begun in Georgia, and that work is to be pushed. It is stated that by January 1, 1891, the whole distance from Atlanta to the state limits, 110 miles, will be completed.

The Atlanta and Birmingham is hustling, and will add more than another hundred.

The building of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, means the building of other roads—like the one from Washington. It means the early building of the Atlanta and Selma, or another great extension from Atlanta.

The building of the Chattanooga Southern has actually begun in Georgia. This will add about twenty miles more.

The Middle Georgia and Atlantic, Colonel Machen's road, will add even more.

The railroads that are going to build from Macon westwardly through Jackson and Griffin, about forty miles.

A line is to be built from Ringgold, Ga., across the line to the Chickamauga battlefield.

The Talbotton and Western will be built this year from the Georgia Midland and Gulf at Waverly Hall, through Talbotton and Prinsburg to the Flint river—twenty-five miles.

The Augusta and West Florida, 230 miles, to Thomasville, is begun.

The S. & F. will probably build, this year, from Tifton to Thomasville.

The geological survey of the Abbeville and Waycross is now almost completed. Work on this will almost certainly commence this year.

The Georgia division of General Fitzhugh Lee's road, from Pittsburgh to Atlanta, is another very considerable factor.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus is certain to be extended, and even if the main line don't extend beyond Carrollton, there will be forty or fifty miles of mineral branch roads to count.

The Atlanta and Florida is to be extended this year.

The Atlanta railroad is to be extended, President Williams says, and the mortgage to the Central Trust company, of New York, securing a \$2,000,000 issue of bonds for extensions and branch roads, looks like business.

The Darien Short line has already added eleven miles, and will add more.

The Columbus Southern has already reached Dawson, and is going on to Albany this year.

In Beaufort they are agitating the question of building a twenty-two mile road from Richland to the coast.

Captain Hart's scheme for the extension of the Union Point and White Plains, and of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern, if matured this year, will add another considerable bulk.

The Augusta, Gibson and Sanderville, it is believed, will be extended this year.

The extension of the Columbus and Rome to Newman is another possibility of the year.

The Marietta and North Georgia will be completed to Atlanta before next New Year's, to say nothing of the Knoxville South and Georgia, at their end.

The Savannah, Americus and Montgomery with the Central extension to meet it at Sterling—is another bulk to be added.

Covington wants a road to Lawrenceville, connecting with the Georgia Carolina and Northern.

The list is by no means a complete one.

"If the total don't go over 500 miles this year," said a prominent railroader yesterday, "I'll have to acknowledge that I don't know anything about railroading. I believe it will reach 600 miles."

OUT AT WILD BRARI.

Dr. Wilson Tells of His Experiments in Raising Horses.

He has purchased a piece of land away out beyond Peachtree, two years ago, for nineteen dollars an acre. There is 150 acres in the tract, and it is now worth \$300 an acre, the Fulton County Electric Railway company paying \$300 an acre for the land adjoining. Dr. Wilson calls it "Wild Briar," and he is going to raise horses there.

He has one mare, "Lady Ultimus," sired by "Ultimus," the last horse sired by Rydwick's Hambletonian, the distinguished sire of the famous breed of trotters. Lady Ultimus sold for \$500 when a colt, and a few days since her half-sister sold for \$2,500 in Lexington, Ky.

"I am making money in raising these fine colts," Dr. Wilson was asked.

"Well, there is some money, and lots of fun. I love good horses and I raise them because I love them. I will sell Wild Briar to bermuda, have a pretty good setting of orchard grass and let it grow wild, then I will have an elegant pasture out there for my colts."

"Yours is all fine stock?"

"Yes, all are of fine breed and well gaited, but they are perfectly gentle. I have long since ceased to have anything to do with wild horses. The mare that I drive double will move along as fast as you would care to drive, but they are docile, good tempered and free from danger. I am fond of good horses, and don't want any other sort."

All derangements of the kidneys and liver, pains in the back, tired feelings, and weakness, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is purely vegetable. It is sold by all druggists.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Indications for tomorrow: Cloudy weather and rain, southwesterly to northwesterly winds: colder Thursday morning.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. (Gould Building).

ATLANTA, Ga., February 25.

All observations taken at 8 p. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, at each place.

STATIONS. TIME. WIND. Rain. Weather.

Meridian. 29.96 64.02 SW 6 .46 Raining.

Pensacola. 30.09 70.79 SW 12 .00 Cloudy.

Mobile. 29.94 70.79 SW 10 .00 Cloudy.

Montgomery. 29.94 72.66 SW 12 .00 Cloudy.

New Orleans. 29.94 74.68 SW 14 .00 Cloudy.

Galveston. 29.86 68.48 SW 6 .04 Cloudless.

Palmer. 29.86 68.48 SW 6 .04 Cloudless.

Corpus Christi. 29.84 74.66 NE 6 .00 Cloudless.

Brownsville. 29.86 74.66 NE 8 .00 PtCloudy.

Rio Grand City. 29.80 84.08 E 16 .00 PtCloudy.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 26, 1890.

Chicago's Success.

We believe it was the public-spirited Mr. Platt, a leading citizen, who remarked some time ago that there would be no world's fair in New York in 1892. Mr. Platt was evidently correct. He might have gone further and said that there would be no world's fair in New York in 1893 or in 1895.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing more curious—not to say instructive—that the way the people of New York city have dealt with their chances of reaping the benefits of the world's fair. The opportunity they have had shown one thing very clearly, and that is that there is a lamentable lack of public spirit on Manhattan island.

Outside of a few newspaper editors, whose vocation and training demands a certain degree of public spirit, there was no interest taken in the fair. The newspapers, it is true, succeeded in drawing a few millionaires into the business by their ears, but the proceeding was in the nature of a painful publication.

The fair matter in New York city has been in a painful tangle from the first. The several and various committees were in a desperate muddle all the time—fighting among themselves and becoming the victims of sensational reporters. There was a tremendous row over the choice of a site, and the wrangle was concluded just in time to permit Mr. Platt, the boss of the republican party, to give the scheme its death stroke.

These things were calculated to disgust the whole country, including congressmen, and the result is that Chicago has been chosen as the site of the fair, although there were weighty reasons why New York should have been chosen, other things being equal. But other things were far from equal.

From the first, Chicago has been imbued with something of the Atlanta spirit. Her people got together, so to speak, and perfect harmony has prevailed among them from the first. They had the guarantee fund subscribed before New York began to agitate the subject; they had their agents in Paris before the exposition there had closed, making arrangements for exhibits; they had their committee and their representatives traveling about in various sections of the country doing what could be done in the direction of organizing public opinion, and the result is—success.

And it deserved success. We have not thought that Chicago was the most appropriate place to hold the world's fair, but we do most heartily believe that it earned the success that has followed its efforts. We therefore congratulate Chicago and its people. They will make the world's fair all that it should be, and they will teach the whole country what a harmonious community can accomplish. It is a lesson that New York, big as it is, ought to learn.

Beware of Quinine.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Larimer innocently made a bad break in his recent lecture in Holyoke, Mass.

The doctor was lecturing to a crowded house on "The French Revolution," but instead of sticking to his subject, he suddenly branched off in an attack upon the Catholic religion. He said that he hated the church of Rome, detested it, abhorred it. There were some good people in that church, he said, but they worshipped devils. As he said this he staggered back on the stage, and most of the audience left in disgust.

The friends of the distinguished lecturer say that his spotted reputation makes it absurd to hint at intoxication, and it is generally admitted that his strange conduct was due to a large dose of quinine taken that evening to relieve a chill. There is great excitement in Holyoke over the affair, and the most remarkable thing in the whole business is that Dr. Larimer positively denies that he ever used the objectionable language, and this denial he has made face to face with a large number of gentlemen who heard his lecture.

If a big dose of quinine is liable to make a man act and talk like a lunatic, and completely wipe out his memory for a time, great caution should be exercised in the use of the drug. The facts in the case would seem to show that a quinine drunk is as bad as a whisky drunk.

Voters and Taxes.

Is it constitutional to require of a voter the payment of poll-tax and other taxes?

This question is becoming a burning issue in Massachusetts, where the law on the subject is similar to our Georgia law. A writer in the Boston Globe takes the position that under the fourteenth amendment no state has the right to deprive voters of the voting privilege for the non-payment of taxes. That amendment says: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed." Not a word about other persons who do not pay taxes. The amendment goes on to provide: "But when the right to vote at any election is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced," etc.

The Boston writer construes the requirement of a poll tax or any other tax before a man can vote as abridging the right to vote, because to abridge is to lessen or diminish, and such a law certainly lessens the number of voters. He, therefore, maintains that the poll-tax is in conflict with the fourteenth amendment, and would justify congress in reducing the representation of any state where it is in force.

These points may disturb the average Massachusetts mind, but they will not attract much attention elsewhere. An edu-

cational qualification diminishes the number of voters, but some states have it and others propose to adopt it. The fact is that educational, property and tax qualifications do not strike at the right to vote—they leave the citizen's right undisturbed, merely directing him to equip himself for its exercise. A law requiring one or all of these qualifications is altogether different from a law taking away the right of a man to vote unconditionally and irrevocably.

The payment of taxes may inconvenience a voter, just as the location of a ballot box may inconvenience him, but in either case his right is not abridged, because when he goes to the trouble and expense imposed upon him by the law there is nothing to prevent him from casting his ballot.

If the Bostonian's view of the fourteenth amendment is correct the northern states will be in as much danger as their southern sisters of having their representation reduced.

Begging for a Monopoly.

More than a year ago THE CONSTITUTION had occasion to expose the designs of the "refined" lard producers (as they call themselves) on the cotton seed oil product.

At the last session of congress they made an effort to have a tax levied on the compound lard, and for that purpose they appeared before a congressional committee and argued their case. They were completely routed. Specimens of their "refined" lard were subjected to analysis by competent chemists, and it was shown that it was composed of the refuse fat of all parts of the hog, that the lard oil had been pressed from it, and that the basis of it was stearine, a form of beef's fat. Every specimen offered was shown to be unwholesome.

They claimed that the compound lard, made of pure lard and cotton seed oil, was in the nature of an adulterant, but they signally failed to make their claim good. Specimens of the compound lard were shown to be pure, nutritious and wholesome, wholly free from the nastiness of the so-called "refined" lard.

But the "refined" lard producers were not discouraged by their defeat. They are again before congress begging that a revenue tax be placed on the compound lard, of which refined cotton seed oil and pure lard are the ingredients. The purposes of these lard manufacturers are wholly selfish. The compound lard, entirely wholesome and satisfactory to the public, can be sold more cheaply than the unwholesome "refined" lard product, and if the manufacturers can induce congress to levy a tax on what is a cheap food product, they will accomplish three things: They will run a formidable competitor out of the market, they will be able to put up the price of an important article of food, and they will cripple, if they do not destroy, a profitable southern industry—namely, the manufacture of cotton seed oil.

The methods of the "refined" lard producers were pretty thoroughly exposed before the last congress. Men who had worked in their establishments testified that sick hogs were stewed in the vats to make the so-called refined lard, and that all parts of the animal contributed to the stuff that is palmed off the public as "refined."

Congress is now asked to create a practical monopoly for the benefit of this unwholesome hog's fat. It is asked to tax a new and cheap food product of the market in order that certain manufacturers may increase the price of their unwholesome stuff. If it is asked, also, to destroy a new and growing southern industry in order that the "refined" lard producers may make a little more money out of their adulterated hog's fat.

A Sad Case.

A telegram from Richmond speaks of the visit to that city of Mrs. Long, the wife of General A. L. Long, the blind confederate who petitioned the Virginia legislature to grant him a pension of \$300 a year.

Mrs. Long is the postmistress of Charlottesville, but her salary is not over \$1,000, and is insufficient to support the family. Under the circumstances an effort was made to induce the legislature to pension the gallant and helpless soldier. But it is understood that the appeal will be a failure. Members of the legislative finance committee say that they would gladly vote for the pension if they could, but that the financial condition of Virginia will not admit of such a thing.

This is an appalling illustration of southern poverty. The confederate soldiers now living who are as completely and calamitously dead as General Long are exceedingly few in number, and an average northern millionaire would be able to take care of the entire party and not miss the money it would cost him.

If the southern states are too poor in their organized capacity to help a few blind and crippled veterans the people are able to do it, and they should act individually or through societies, and take cognizance or every case deserving assistance.

In these happy times of peace and prosperity it is not creditable to us as a people to allow suffering confederate soldiers to ask for bread and receive a stone.

The Railroads and the People.

In its advocacy of a railroad commission, the Richmond State reproduces an argument once made before the judiciary committee of the Pennsylvania senate by Judge Jeremiah S. Black, the ablest of American lawyers.

Judge Black made it plain that the people had nothing to fear from the railroads. He showed that the state had the power to establish a commission that would settle all the vexed questions growing out of travel and traffic on any of the public highways.

Some of the points made by this eminent jurist deserve to be kept before the public. In the first place, the companies are not the owners of the railroads. "The notion that they are as silly as it is pernicious." It is the duty of a state to open thoroughfares of trade and travel. For such highways she may take the property of her citizens, and tax them to pay for the work. The state, instead of building a road, may allow an individual or a corporation to build it and secure his pay for it by collecting tolls or taxes from those who travel or ship freight; still, the ultimate ownership is, in the state, held by her in trust for the use of the people. Railroad companies are simply public agents.

The corporations of a railroad run it for its owner, the state, and proper regulations should be made to prevent these agents from betraying their trust.

When railroad companies make their schedules or their charges oppressive and inconvenient, and run their roads in their own interests, disregarding the rights of the people,

the state may interfere, or empower a commission to see that justice is done.

A railroad is not merely a private enterprise. The corporation running a railroad is as much a part of the civil government as a city corporation, and, like the latter, is an agent and trustee of the public. There cannot be found anywhere a single charter which allows a railroad to oppress and overtax, and extort and plunder, and unjustly discriminate. Over and above every charter looms the state's right of eminent domain by which she can abolish a monopoly or compel it to do justice. This great power of the state regulates the use of even private property so that neither the general public nor particular individuals can be made to suffer by it.

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The corporation running a railroad is as much a part of the civil government as a city corporation, and, like the latter, is an agent and trustee of the public. There cannot be found anywhere a single charter which allows a railroad to oppress and overtax, and extort and plunder, and unjustly discriminate. Over and above every charter looms the state's right of eminent domain by which she can abolish a monopoly or compel it to do justice. This great power of the state regulates the use of even private property so that neither the general public nor particular individuals can be made to suffer by it.

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MR. HURT HAS A WORD

ABOUT INMAN PARK—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE THERE.**All that Art and Money Can do Has Been Done to Perfect a Place Already Beautiful.**

The East Atlanta Land company opens to the public tomorrow an ideal residence park, retired, cool, shady and picturesque, with all the repose of the country brought in, hailing distance of the city by quick transit.

The sale at Inman park will begin promptly at 12 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It was by mistake that it was announced for Friday.

"The terms," said Mr. Hurt, "are one-third cash and the balance in one and two years, with 7 per cent interest. The buyers are not required to build within any specified time, but when they do, it is in the contract of sale that the house shall cost not less than \$3,000, and shall be set back thirty feet from the street. These requirements secure for the residents a good class of neighbors and preserve the open, park-like aspect of the streets. In a word, it makes Inman park a true residence park for all time."

"The park is already an assured success. We completed it and put the property in order for occupation before putting it on the market. Last year we sold ten lots more to attract attention and get the public interested in Inman park than for any other purpose. Now, we have everything ready, and we put these lots up to be sold at auction. They will be sold, no matter what they bring. As president of the company, I guarantee that every sale made Thursday will be bona fide.

"We do not expect these lots to bring very high prices. It requires a change of deeds for an increase of values. In three years the lots sold Thursday will be worth three times what they bring then, and the company feels that if it could step into these purchasers' shoes and realize, three years hence the profit they will get, it would pay them \$50,000 for the privilege, and do it willingly."

"To illustrate this point, Mr. Porter was offering a lot on the corner of Wheaton and Pryor last year for \$8,000. I advised a lady friend to buy it, but she hesitated and never came to a decision. A gentleman friend had eight thousand dollars in bank, and I advised him to buy that lot. 'It's a pick up,' said I, 'and if I had the ready money I would buy it myself.' But he couldn't see it, and did not buy. Finally Mr. Porter sold it for about \$10,000, and then Thornton bought it for \$16,000, then sold it for \$18,000, and since then \$21,000 has been offered for it. That's the way it goes; one man thinks if another man's judgment is worth so much his own is worth that much more."

"All our propositions in regard to this park we mean. That is, we have tried, in the first place, to get the land in perfect shape for residence, and we have placed conditions upon these sales that are not at all objectionable, but on the contrary an inducement to purchasers, in that their land will be protected from others building in front of them. Then we have put park of six or seven acres, known as 'Spring Vale,' in the center of the whole, and that we are ornamenting with the rarest of shrubs and flowers. In it we have a splendid mineral spring which has been in use for fifteen years; and we have built a small lake. This portion of the property will be held perpetually as a park for the benefit of purchasers of this property.

"We have reserved attractive pieces of ground for churches, school houses, a hotel, and for other purposes; and all the rest of the property is improved, graded and sodded for residence purposes. Our object is to make it, if possible, an ideal residence park. It is about the right distance from the center of the city—not quite two miles to the center of the park—and this distance is overcome by the most approved street railway service known. With these conditions the property will be offered to the highest bidder, and every sale will be absolute."

"Think what it cost us to put it on the market. The expenditures already made in getting ready to present this property in its present shape have included the cost of opening Edgewood avenue and the donations to the city amounting to about \$125,000, then paving the street, \$50,000; building the electric railroad, \$95,000; improvements on the park, between \$40,000 and \$50,000; putting in a sewer, \$10,000; altogether about \$320,000.

"Our work of beautifying and improving the property will continue from year to year, so long as our interest in it lasts. The whole park has been taken into the city on the understanding that the city would be liberal in carrying on public improvements. Hence we expect to have on every street in the park, within two years, gas, water and sewers. Every house will be built with provisions for water and gas. The company has been lavish in the expenditure of money to improve this land; it does not expect to realize much profit on the first fifty lots sold, but will, of course, make a handsome profit on the remaining property.

"This was an attractive property before we touched it. It has always been admired for its beauty, and it is as high as the most elevated points in the city. All that art and money can do has been done to make it a jewel.

Any member can receive his stock by calling on Secretary Arnold.

ISSUING STOCK.

The Driving Club Members are Getting Exposition Stock for Their Membership.

Early yesterday morning the Piedmont Exposition company commenced issuing certificates of stock. Secretary Arnold was kept busy all day, for as the stockholders dropped into his office he filled out the blanks and handed them over.

There are all 400 shares of preferred stock and 600 shares of common stock; all of which are valued at \$100 per share. The members of the Driving club are entitled to a share of the common stock for every certificate of membership owned by them.

The new stock is probably the handsomest work of the kind that has ever been done in Atlanta. The preferred stock is a steel plate engraving with a picture of the main exposition building in the center and a green border of beautifully interlaced lines. The common stock is the same as the preferred, with the exception that the border is a red-brown.

Any member can receive his stock by calling on Secretary Arnold.

WEST END BONDS.

The Town Goes Solid for the Issue of the Bonds and They Will be Issued at Once.

West End will issue \$50,000 worth of bonds to complete the stock.

The question of the issue of the bonds was settled yesterday by an election, which was held for the purpose.

There was no excitement at the polls, because all of the voters fully realized that the city needed the money, and they were all of one mind as to the means of raising it.

From the time the polls opened at 7 o'clock until they closed at 5 p.m. there was a slow but steady stream of voters. When the ballot boxes were opened and the votes were counted, it was found that sixty-four ballots were cast, with the inscription "for bonds" had been cast, with not a single vote for opposition.

As soon as the necessary signatures can be compiled with the bonds will be issued, and the money can be obtained for them at 4½ per cent interest.

Bradycochine cured Headaches for Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

VISITORS FROM OHIO.

A DELEGATION OF PROMINENT BUCKEYES IN ATLANTA.

They Come to Look at Georgia With a View to Investment—The Personal of the Party.

A large party of excursionists from Ohio reached the city yesterday afternoon on the 14½ Western and Atlantic train.

The party was made up of representatives of Ohio's all classes, capitalists, professional men and farmers. They are making a tour of inspection through the south, and have been shown much attention all along the route.

Colonel W. L. Glessner, of the Central, is in charge of the party, which is in the nature of a return visit to the Georgia excursion which Colonel Glessner chaperoned through Ohio last summer.

On their arrival in the city the visitors were met at the depot by committees appointed by Mayor Glenn and President Oglesby. They were escorted to the Kimball, where they were assigned rooms.

The excursionists were:

F. G. Withrow and wife, Charles Ware and wife, W. H. Layton and wife, B. Wilson and wife, N. Albaugh, William Kramer, A. Beighley, A. Thomas and wife, J. H. Spitzer, Dayton, Ohio; S. D. Christopher, Jamestown, Ohio; F. C. Pease, Dayton, Ohio; J. F. Morrison and wife, Franklin T. E. Serogy, John G. Fenkle, Xenia, Ohio; J. B. Trimpe, Sidney; D. S. Waymire, Charles Herr, L. W. Koble, F. Brunstrup, P. A. Cummings, A. L. Bowesox, Dayton, Ohio; Z. K. Jewett, Sparta, Wis.

After dinner at the Kimball the Ohioans were shown over the city by the committee.

The new capital and a number of other public buildings were visited. The excursionists did not remain together during the afternoon, but separated into parties and in this way took in all the places of interest in charge of prominent Atlantans.

Each one of the Ohio excursionists wore on the lapel of his coat a neat silken badge bearing the lettering: "Ohio to Georgia."

This morning the visitors will be tendered a drive over the city and to interesting surrounding points.

About noon the party will arrive at the Piedmont exposition grounds. There an informal reception and lunch will be tendered them by the Piedmont club.

This will conclude the programme of entertainment, occupying the time up to the hour set for the departure of the excursionists.

At 2½ the party leaves for Griffin and other points on the route mapped out.

Tomorrow will be spent in that city, after which the party goes on to Macon, Americus and Savannah.

On their return home the Ohioans will come by Augusta, passing through Atlanta again on Saturday.

All the excursionists were very much pleased with what they have seen so far of the south. They expressed themselves especially delighted with Atlanta.

The visit of the Ohioans to Georgia and the south will doubtless result in much good.

A committee composed of Hon. J. M. Gray, Colonel H. A. Matthews and Editor William M. Kersey, invited the Ohio excursionists and tendered them an invitation to visit their city. The excursionists have consented to accept the hospitality offered by the Fort Valley people, and will spend next Saturday and Sunday there, where they will have an opportunity to see the largest fruit farms in the state.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.

Some Particulars of the Life of Mr. John H. Jentzen.

A few lines announcing the death of Mr. John H. Jentzen appeared in yesterday's Constitution.

Mr. Jentzen's death was sudden and unexpected. During the last few weeks he has had several attacks, but it was thought that his fine constitution would tide him over them.

A week ago today, his daughter, Miss Dora, was married to Mr. McKenzie of Augusta, Ga., and the occasion was made one of general rejoicing at the home of the fond parents, on West Peters street.

Mr. Jentzen was at his place of business, on Whitehall street, during the remainder of the week.

On Monday night he was rather feeble, and had his physician, Dr. Christian, with him, and near midnight he appeared quite cheerful, and talked with the doctor and his wife, who gave him every attention.

Dr. Christian and Mr. Jentzen's oldest son, Mr. Will Jentzen, left the house, and Mrs. Jentzen lay down on the bed without undressing. Shortly after 1 o'clock she was awakened by a rattling noise in her husband's throat, and she found that he was dying.

In the arms of those who loved him best he passed away.

Mr. Jentzen has been a citizen of Atlanta. He was born in the village of Gestendorf, Holland, Germany, in August, 1840.

Came to America with a party of young Germans in 1854. Mr. John Domini and Mr. George Ruhman are both natives of the same town, and A. G. Domini came over with Mr. Jentzen.

In 1858 Mr. Jentzen came to Atlanta, and shortly afterward became a member of Volunteer Fire company No. 1, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

He married Alice Myrtis Bateman, a daughter of Dr. Bateman, in 1862. Miss Bateman came from near Culloiden, and it was here that she spent all her life, that he had married a Georgia girl.

During the troublous times of the civil war Mr. Jentzen was faithful to the cause, and, as member of No. 1 fire company, had many a hard fight with Sherman's shells.

When he first came to the city Mr. Jentzen was connected with Mr. Muhlenbrink in dry goods business, and later was with Mr. John Graefer for some time, and then went into business on his own account.

Less than a year ago his eldest son, Mr. Will Jentzen, was married, and less than a week before his death, his eldest daughter, Miss Dora, was married. His other son and daughter, Mr. John Jentzen and Miss Myrtis Jentzen, remain unmarried.

Mr. Jentzen's death is a very sad one, and many friends will join their sympathies with the grief-stricken family. He was a Mason, a member of Schiller Lodge, and of Empire encampment Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Atlanta council, No. 100, Royal Arcanum; and of the Atlanta Turn Verein. He was a good and faithful member of all these orders, and they will turn out to attend his funeral today.

The services will be conducted at the residence of Dr. L. W. Carpenter, 102 Kimball.

Funeral services will be held at 10 a.m. on Friday.

Conductor Dobbs was carried before Justice Carpenter. He was represented by Mr. W. J. Callahan, of Birkenhead, and Mr. Felix N. Cobb, of Carrollton.

After hearing the evidence, the deposit agent at Seddon being the prosecutor, he fixed Dobbs's bond at \$300, which was readily given, and he was bound over to answer at the spring term of St. Clair county, Ala., superior court, to the date of trial, which is April 1.

Conductor Dobbs then returned to his home at Temple, Ga., where his mother and sister reside.

Detective Cason says that he had a great big time in Alabama, and was never better treated in his life.

There was no excitement at the polls, because all of the voters fully realized that the city needed the money, and they were all of one mind as to the means of raising it.

From the time the polls opened at 7 o'clock until they closed at 5 p.m. there was a slow but steady stream of voters. When the ballot boxes were opened and the votes were counted, it was found that sixty-four ballots were cast, with the inscription "for bonds" had been cast, with not a single vote for opposition.

As soon as the necessary signatures can be compiled with the bonds will be issued, and the money can be obtained for them at 4½ per cent interest.

Said it we have.

H. C. STOCKDILL, Potentate.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Southern Home Building and Loan Association 321 S. Broad Street. Call for pamphlet. J. S. If

For disordered liver try Beecham's Pill.

THE TICKET AUCTION.

GOOD PRICES PAID, BUT THEY ARE PAID UNDER PROTEST.

All the Way from a Dollar-Ten to Two Dollars Premium—A General Kick About the Scheme to Auction.

"How much am I offered?"

"Quarter."

"Thirty cents!"

"Fifty! Forty! Forty-five! Fifty!"

"Sixty! Seventy-five! Eighty!"

"Dollar! And a quarter! Thirty! Fifty!"

"Dollar seventy-five!"

That's how the bidding ranged yesterday at the auction of tickets.

It was wild.

The auction began at ten.

Mr. DeGrove explained to the crowd that the auction was a laudable philanthropy, a protection of the public from the wiles of the speculator. As Mr. DeGrove finished his talk, Auctioneer Pratt asked mechanically:

"How much am I offered? How much?"

And the fun began. The first seat was sold for a dollar and ten cents premium—making it cost \$1.10.

A number of seats had been reserved, and the impression was prevalent that most of the seats were sold, and only a few were left to be sold.

From \$10 the price mounted rapidly. It was almost a panic. As the prices rose the indignation heightened and the crowd grew boisterous.

Things were in a rush.

"How much am I offered? Dollar fifty-five—sixty—seventy—seventy-five—"

"Hold on," said a young man in spectacles, seated some distance back. "Who bid that dollar and fifty cents?"

The crowd applauded.

"Dollar and seventy-five. How much?"

"Hold on," presisted the young man. "Who bid a dollar and a half?"

"Own up! Come down! Stop that!"

The crowd was boiling over.

The auctioneer finally began again, commencing at a quarter, and the crowd crowded over his victory.

As the price mounted towards the \$4 mark there was a rally by the crowd.

"Don't bid over a dollar!" was the cry.

"Everybody stop at a dollar!"

"Bump the man that bids more than a dollar!"

"Plenty of seats left!"

This had some effect, and the price was finally forced back to \$3.10, with apoplectic starts.

"Let's give the speculators a show," advised Mr. DeGrove.

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URGING NIGHT SCHOOLS.

HON. JOSEPH LAMBERT STRONGEY
FAVORS THE SYSTEM.He thinks that Boys Who Have to Work
Should Be Given Adequate Opportunities
of Getting an Education.

Hon. Joseph Lambert, councilman from the fifth ward, is working hard to establish the system of night schools for the benefit of Atlanta's working boys.

After carefully considering the question of night schools, Mr. Lambert has come to the conclusion that they are an absolute necessity, and he also thinks that he will soon have several of the schools in operation.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, he said:

"It is generally known that our boys who have to go to work for their living, and trade in our factories and shops or clerk in stores, have a very poor chance to acquire an education; and it is also known that the majority of them can barely read or write. If a boy who is learning a trade quits his job to go to school it is doubtful if he will be received again. But even if he were ever so sure to get it back it would simply retard him in learning his trade. Consequently, it is the duty of the board of education to look after these boys, and to suggest some plan by which an opportunity of acquiring an education should be given them."

"Will the boys derive much benefit from the schools?"

"The night school will have a decided effect on their morals, it will keep them out of all kinds of mischief and dangerous association; it will make them better children and better citizens. My experience in life has been that whenever education and work march hand in hand the best result can be expected; it will make the best business men and most worthy citizens every time. We have many such examples in our city now."

"Do you think the boys will appreciate the schools?"

"When a young child goes to school he does not understand the utility of an education, but when he has worked a year or two he sees the necessity of it. Now, under our present system of public schools, it is too late for him to regain the time lost, and he is placed beyond redemption; but, with the night schools, we come to his rescue and give him another chance. If they do not use it, it will be their own fault, and we can feel that we have discharged our duty."

"Do you contemplate schools to be for both sexes?"

"I do not think that a night school would proper for girls, but it is essential for the boys. There is no city in the United States that I know of, which has free night schools. But Atlanta, being the most progressive city in the south, should also be the first to set the good example."

"Will the city give the necessary money?"

"The board of education will probably say we have no appropriation for the opening of night schools, but I will answer that very little money is needed to carry out my plan."

First. We have all the necessary buildings for the business. Second. The expenses for light in the summer season would amount to \$1,000. To begin with, I would take two of the most accessible schoolhouses to the masses of the people, and in each one of those two schools appoint an experienced teacher, who should not demand an extravagant salary for a couple hours of work a month. Then I would select among the boys of the high school my assistant teachers to whom a small salary should be paid to encourage them.

"I am sure," continued Mr. Lambert, "the adoption of such a system of education would not be a great expense to the city, and it would be a great benefit for a large number of our boys."

NORTHERN AND LIVINGSTON.

Something About the Pending Gubernatorial Campaign.

From the Newark Herald and Advertiser.

Several months since it was the general opinion that Hon. W. J. Northen, of Hancock, would be the next governor of Georgia, since the removal of theancy of Col. L. F. Littleton and of Newton, for the same office, the question seems to be involved in some doubt. Mr. Northen was generally regarded as the man who would be most likely to succeed to the gubernatorial chair. He would have no opposition. I dare say there will be no other candidate unless Colonel Livingston first becomes a candidate, and then either withdraws or consents for his friends to use his name in this connection, then others will enter the field also. Why? Because others will think—affrightly, too—that he is a fit man for the office, knowing that the strength of the agricultural vote will be divided between Norther and Livingston. I have heard it printed already that Livingston becoming a candidate will cause him to be beaten and bitter, and that a division among the farmers will be inevitable. Indeed, it is remarkable how the country will be split up if the friends of the one will refuse to vote for the other even if, by so doing, the friends of both could secure the nomination of either, on the old idea that it is better to sacrifice one than two opponents." This is the hope of some, but the fear of the great mass of the people, who would like to see a strong pure agriculturist as governor of Georgia.

I dare say that if Colonel Livingston declares himself a candidate other appointments will soon follow. In the other hand, he would be anxious that he is, and will not become a candidate, no others would likely enter the race against Norther and himself. The political appearance of this fall and henceforward may be in certain measure to induce Livingston to become a candidate, the effect of which would be to defeat both men and render it impossible for either to be elected as a member of the party. Now, how is this difficulty to be avoided? If neither of these gentlemen had formally announced for the office it would be easy enough to answer the question on Mr. Northen has already declared his purpose to seek the nomination, and many of leading newspapers in the state have declared in his favor. In the event of his withdrawal, it would be humiliating—to ask him to withdraw. Such a course, if insisted upon, would be accepted as a poor acknowledgement of his invincibility in his efforts to make a success of his race. Therefore, if Mr. Northen qualified to discharge the duties of this high office, and no one who knew anything about him would be able to say that he is not fit, the question to insist on his withdrawing from the race. He is certainly well qualified. He is thoroughly educated, and has been a member of Mercer University, and has improved his early advantages; for during a number of years just after graduating he was the principal of one of the finest schools in our state, a member of the trustees of this institution of learning. I am informed he still shows not only the interest of the young, but a rich scholarship. He has had much influence as a legislator, also, having served in both branches of the general assembly. All must admit that he is a man of great ability, a true Christian, and in every way competent. True, he is not a lawyer. Being an able lawyer would, of course, add to his attainments; but it is by no means necessary for a Governor. God, however, is not a lawyer, yet where is the state that has ever furnished a better governor than he? Therefore, some other reason must be urged against Mr. Northen's candidacy than the mere fact that he is not a lawyer.

There is but one thing, then, to be done, and that is to urge Col. Livingston not to run for office. The fact the Colonels' Litigation, which was not associated with the gubernatorial campaign, until he became president of the state alliance, should be left to the other members of the alliance, who will be certain to lay the order liable to this criticism. It is true that Mr. Northen is a man of great ability, and stands high in its councils, but he is not its head. Whether he will propose to use our organization for political purposes, or persons because of his connection with the order, but if he is worthy and qualified we will support him, and rejoice that he has made such a wise and sufficient connection with all the people to place him in positions of trust and honor. Let there be no conflict between members of the alliance, because the order will be disgraced if it proposes to use our organization for political purposes, or persons because of his connection with the order, but if he is worthy and qualified we will support him, and rejoice that he has made such a wise and sufficient connection with all the people to place him in positions of trust and honor. Let there be no conflict between members of the alliance, because the order will be disgraced if it proposes to use our organization for political purposes, or persons because of his connection with the order, but if he is worthy and qualified we will support him, and rejoice that he has made such a wise and sufficient connection with all the people to place him in positions of trust and honor. 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THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

NEWS AND PERSONALS ABOUT ATLANTANS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Some Entertainments to Be Given This Week—Gossip and News About Georgia People.

The concert to be given in the large audience room of the Second Baptist church on Friday evening of this week bids fair to receive marked attention from all persons interested in advanced ideas regarding Sunday-school music and training.

The Sunday-school of this church numbers among its members fully one hundred excellent readers of a good grade of music, and the young men's club of sixteen, which will appear in this concert, shows the effect of a year of conscientious study.

Professor J. H. Denck and Professor W. F. Clark in a duo for piano and cornet, also for piano and violin, and Professor Denck in a piano solo, will be listened to with great pleasure.

The singing of the school, accompanied by the grand piano recently purchased, and the recitation of Miss Geneva G. Moore will furnish a treat rarely enjoyed.

Tickets are for sale at S. P. Richards & Son's, Bolles & Bruckner and Phillips & Crew's and by members of the school.

The pupils of the academy of the Immaculate conception gave an exhibition yesterday, which was largely attended. The following programme was carried out:

Chorus, "Merry Sunbeams"—Junior classes.
Piano duet—Mary Dohne and M. Laramore.

Recitation, "Little Jim"—Daisy Muckenham.
Song, "Little Tycoon"—Mary Walsh and E. Sullivan.

Piano—Eddie Malone.
Medley—Estelle Walsh.

Piano duet—Camille Vigneaux and Jennie Vale.

Recitation, "The Dead Doll"—Estelle Walsh.

Song, "Aunt Peggy and Uncle Dan"—Lillie Shores and Estelle Sullivan.

Recitation, "One-Legged Goose"—Jessie Moran.

Song, "Tell Us Merry Dances"—Seniors.

Duet, "Shepherds' Evening Song"—Lillie Shores and Estelle Sullivan.

Recitation, "Bernardo del Carpio"—Emma Moran.

Chorus—By school. Piano—Emma Langley.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Knowles, of Greensboro are guests of the Kimballs. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles reached Atlanta yesterday from an extended wedding tour through Florida. Today they go to Greensboro, where a reception will be given in their honor this evening.

The Church of the Emmanuel social at Mrs. H. B. Young's, on Forest avenue, was well attended last night, notwithstanding the storm. Several very handsome costumes were worn, and the company thoroughly enjoyed the hospitalities of the charming hostess.

Miss Julia Nolle, after passing a few days in Atlanta, on her return from Florida, left last night on a visit to friends in Virginia. Miss Jim Nolle returns to Texas. Miss Jim Wyile will go with her as her guest.

Mr. Albert Cox will give an afternoon reception Friday, in honor of his guests, Mrs. Swaney, of New York, and Mrs. Joe Davis, of Albany, which will doubtless be an elegant affair.

The engagement has been announced of Lieutenant Walker to Miss Gertrude Snyder. The wedding, which will occur on the ninth of April, is being looked forward to with much interest, and will be a society affair of much importance.

Miss Henegar and Newton have returned from a visit to Mrs. Hogue, of Madison. Several pleasant entertainments were given complimentary to them while there.

Miss Julia Nalle, of Austin, Texas, is spending a few weeks in the city. She will be accompanied home by Miss Jim Wyile, who will remain in Austin several weeks at the guest of Miss Nalle.

Mrs. Way entertained the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church with a Martha Washington tea party last night. The guests were all in costume, and it was a delightful affair.

Miss Genie Rucker, of Nashville, is the guest of Mrs. Rhode Hill.

Miss Dollie Colquitt, who has made a flying visit to Atlanta friends during the past few days, left for Washington today.

Mrs. D. C. Bacon will be the guest this week of Mrs. Louis Stevens, at Macon.

A meeting of the Musical club will be held on Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. Peyton Snook. An elaborate and delightful programme has been prepared.

Misses Venie and Lucy Henegar are stopping with Miss Florence Newton, before returning to their home in East Tennessee.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Rankin gives a reception this week in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Major Young.

Mrs. Hogue and Mrs. Burnett, of Madison, are visiting friends in Atlanta for the past two weeks, having returned to their home at Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Mackey will leave Atlanta today for an extended visit to Clarksville, Tenn.

Captain R. S. Williams, of Italy, is paying a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Hamilton Douglass.

A meeting of the Authors' club will be held on Friday evening at St. Philip's rectory.

Misses Addie and Estelle Mitchell, who have been visiting friends in Atlanta for the past two weeks, have returned to their home at Rome.

Mr. ALTON ANGIER has returned from New Orleans, where he has been attending mardi gras.

M. W. H. NEWELL, the son-in-law of Commodore Morris, and Mr. HOWARD P. BEACH, of the Eagle Penit company, of New York, passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way from Florida.

TIME NEARLY UP,

Special Telegram.

The manager of the great bankrupt sale received a dispatch to wind up the great bankrupt sale of clothing in a few days. So, in order to sell out of the surplus goods will be sold out without reserve to price, so as to show what bargains can be obtained. A few prices are mentioned. Remember this sale will last but a few days, to come before it is too late.

A splendid suit of Men's Clothes \$3.99. This suit is well made, all to match, tallest style, and really worth \$13. Men's extra fine quality suits, made and trimmed in best possible manner, \$7.89, guaranteed to be worth \$20. High-grade suits, all made equal to the finest quality for work, in all styles, we will sell for \$7.89, worth \$23. We offer an elegant Pair of Men's Pants for \$1.55, made of nice cloth, and they are really worth \$4. Men's Elegant Suits \$4.65, worth \$15. Men's English Worsted Cutaway Dress Suits \$9.25, worth \$22. Men's Imported Coat Suit \$6.75, valued at \$20. Men's Silk Pantaloons \$6.85, worth \$20. Men's Royal Standard Kersey Silk and Satin Lined Overcoats \$9.60, worth \$22.

Do not fail to call and examine goods and prices at this great sale—to be sold at retail. It costs nothing to call and judge for yourself, and you will find the above are positive facts. A chance for such wonderful bargains occurs only once in a lifetime. Remember the address, 6 Store Building, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, between Loyd and Pryor streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

During the greater part of clothing the building will remain open until 9 at night, and Saturday till 11 p.m.

It's Fifty-First Commencement.

The fifty-first annual commencement exercises of the Georgia College of Electric Medicine and Surgery, will be held at DeGivres' opera house Wednesday evening, February 26. Exercises begin promptly at 8 o'clock. The annual address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. G. Armstrong. The public cordially invited.

W. F. Parkhurst.

Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership books and public officer's accounts examined and settlement made. References furnished. Office 2½ Whitehall street.

Sleeping of Ellen.

A new novel by Albert Ross, author of "His Private Character" and "Thou Shalt Not." Price 50c, by mail 10c extra, at John M. Miller's, 51 Marietta

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS
Saved to Policy Holders—Great Prosperity
of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

This popular and successful Life Insurance company makes a wonderful showing of business in its annual report for 1889. It is just entering tenth year of its existence, and is the largest and most prosperous for its age of any life insurance company in the world.

The Mutual Reserve has over \$12,000,000 of insurance in force; has a cash surplus reserve fund of over \$2,500,000; which is held by the Central Trust company, of New York, as trustee for the policy holders.

It has a cash surplus emergency fund of \$200,000 for the prompt payment of its death losses, and advance money at once to widows and orphans for funeral expenses and immediate necessities. It has paid in nine years to widows and orphans over \$7,000,000.

It paid every death loss of last year, (1889) nearly \$2,000,000, before it was due, and has saved to its policy holders in nine years—as compared with cost of same insurance in old line high rate companies—more than \$25,000,000.

It added \$30,000,000 of new business last year. It collected from its policy holders an average of only \$17.14 for all policies, on each thousand of insurance in force for the year. The company with an average of \$54.24 collected in the "Old Line" high rate companies on each thousand; and even at low figures it added over five hundred thousand dollars in cash to its surplus reserve fund, after paying all death losses and expenses of every description.

One remarkable feature is that the average age of the policy holders of the "Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association" is 45 years for the year 1889, than for the year previous, showing that a large number of young men had insured in this company during last year. The Mutual Reserve with its low rates, large dividends, and immense cash surplus to be divided among its members at the end of fifteen year ton-tine period, offers special inducements to young men who wish to insure.

The Mutual Reserve is a sound, safe company, and will stand a rock. It has over seven thousand dollar cash assets for every one thousand of monthly liabilities.

We most cordially commend the Mutual Reserve to our readers as worthy of the highest confidence, and as furnishing the best and safest life at the lowest rates.

Also in stock a fine assortment of Gibson's McBrayer and Atherton Rye and Bourbon Whisky for medicinal and family use; also imported Oatard, and Madeira, Brandies, Sherry, Port, Claret Wine, and Champagne, large line of best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and bottle.

Sweet Mash Country Corn Whisky a specialty.

Sole agent for the celebrated Original Budweiser beer.

JEWELRY.
STILSON,
JEWELER.
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.PRINTING,
etc., etc., of
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE),
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.P. J. KENNY
WHOLESALELIQUOR DEALER
Agent for the Celebrated L. L. Dilenger
PENNSYLVANIA

RYE WHISKY

Also in stock a fine assortment of Gibson's McBrayer and Atherton Rye and Bourbon Whisky for medicinal and family use; also imported Oatard, and Madeira, Brandies, Sherry, Port, Claret Wine, and Champagne, large line of best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and bottle.

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P. J. KENNY,
40 Decatur St.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

DR. BOWES & CO



Southern Medical Dispensary.

21-2 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

(Over Jacobs Pharmacy)

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin

Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, vital losses, impeded, paired, vital energy, dependency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safety and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, skin diseases, all of its terrible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blisters, sores or ulcerated throat and mouth, seroful, erysipelas permanently removed, skin diseases have never failed to respond.

URINARY frequent and burning urine, gonorrhoea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE permanent

without any cutting or caustics, or dilation or interruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED.

A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have lost their energy and strength. Dr. Bowes is a graduate of the University of Michigan, of twenty years' experience, and is strictly reliable. Send six cents in stamp for free leaflet, "List of Good Doctors," or letter of men. Enclose stamp for "Dr. BOWES & CO., 2½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga."

References: Constitution, Journal of the Co., etc.

7 d 1 n r h

NO HARM CAN COME
From using for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Incipient Lung Troubles

KIDD'S COUGH SYRUP

It is pleasant to the taste and will cure the most obstinate cold. Prepared by FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH.

Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. Insist on having it.

To the Public:

We take this means of calling your attention to our extensive line of crockery, glassware, chandeliers, lamps and general bric-a-brac. During the past season we have had an unprecedented sale, and have made customers in all the southern states. The fact that we sell strictly a first-class line of goods and at prices our competitors cannot touch, has brought about our increased business, for which we feel very thankful.

We beg to call your attention to our line of goods as they lie upon our shelves today. We have the largest and best stock of fine IMPORTED CROCKERY and glassware that there is in the southern states. We make a specialty of the famous HAVILAND CHINA, and sell it at a very low figure. It must be remembered that our stock consists of DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from the leading houses of Europe, and that all of our goods are strictly first-class and warranted. Call at our store and inspect them.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS CASH.

FINE CANDY

A FRESH SUPPLY RECEIVED

EVERY DAY.

Peachtree and Decatur Streets and

Edgewood Avenue.

jan 26-dtf

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALERS IN.

Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Wine and Liquors,

CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DEMIJOHN,

JUGS, FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER

GOODS BELONGING TO THE

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Fine Wines, Brandies, Rums and Whiskies made of Also. Gums, Flaxseed, Cartridges, Powder, Shot and other Ammunition, Grapes, Potatoes, Onion Sets, English Peas, Bush and Corn Field Beans. Also nearly all such garden seeds as are sown in the ground, covering Fresh and Dry Seeds. I yet keep up the name of keeping nearly everything. 100 empty wine and spirit barrels for sale. Prices reasonable. TERMS CASH.

CLOTHING

PRICES REDUCED!

ON

ALL WINTER GOODS!

SPECIAL SALE OF PANTS

AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

GEORGE MUSE, 38 WHITEHALL ST.

GEORGE W. MARKENS,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER!

Pennsylvania Rye and Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.

Monogram Rya Finches' Golden Wedding, McBrayer, Westmoreland Club, Champagnes, Fine Wines, etc. Send for Price List

MISCELLANEOUS.

Watches Repaired.
Skilled workmen and all modern tools and machinery gives us superior facilities for doing the best class of work. Freeman & Crankshaw, Watches Demagnetized.

ton 1st col sp

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company
Office 214 Marietta Street,
Factory on Bell Line and W. and A. Railroad,
Telephone 303.

E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec & Treas.

OPIUM
Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
THIS WEEK

To make room for improvements.

SAVE MONEY

By Getting Our Prices.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,
93 WHITEHALL STREET.
Feb 16—dft 1st col 8 pg

STUART'S Gin and Buchu cures all Kidney, Bladder and other urinary troubles.

GIN Has been recognized as one of the best and safest diuretics. It is one of the best agents in Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

AND When Gfn is combined with other valuable ingredients we have a Kidney remedy without a rival.

BUCHU Being a strong diuretic and tonic, when combined with the other valuable remedies in Stuart's Gin and Buchu yields a medicine warranted to cure.

ALWAYS Be sure you are right and then go ahead. Stuart's Gin and Buchu is the great specific for all kinds of urinary disorders.

CURES Can be made; cures have been made, and cures will continue to be made of Stuart's Gin and Buchu. Why should not you be made happy also?

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a few choice pieces of A No. 1 Gold, which are probably, at the present time, \$1000 each. Capitalists in search of such property can find a profitable investment by consulting me. I have several cheap lots on easy terms near Elias & May's cotton mill.

The following are some of the prettiest lots in most desirable suburb—Inman Park.

Mr. D. L. Mobley, who was formerly in my office, is now engaged with my office as a salesman and is ready with conveyance to show customers who may wish to buy property.

If you have property to sell call and leave de-

scription and price.

FOR RENT.

A splendidly stable in good order, South Peachtree street, near Peachtree. A large list of houses, some very attractive. Call early Monday morning.

FOR SALE.

Some very attractive acreage tracts. A nice three-room cottage on a desirable street. Central business lots for sale. Residences on Whitehall, Hood, Richardson, Pryor, Walker, Jackson, Highland avenue, Fort, Kimball, Peachtree and Plum.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, Wall St.
Feb 2—dft 8p

AUCTION SALE!
17 CAPITOL AVENUE LOTS.
AT AUCTION!
Wednesday, February 26, at 3
P. M., Sharp.

These lots are all but two immediately on Capitol avenue, part north and part immediately south of Georgia avenue. All perfect beauties. Street cars in front. Dummy line near-by. Paved streets, water, gas, etc.

No better place to secure a home. Capitol avenue is the pride and fashion of the south side, and these lots have never been offered. Avail yourself of the first chance to secure a lot that will do to build a good house upon and make a home that will bring smiles from the good wife.

Plots will be out in a day or two, and can be had at our office, or at Capital City Bank.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance six, twelve and eighteen months; 8 per cent interest.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.
31 SOUTH BROAD STREET.
Feb 19—dft 8p

Cotton Machinery.

We offer for sale all the following. Second-hand machinery in first-class order. Having been in use from four to five years only. In 6 1/2 ton 2-Row Spindles and Finisher Lappers. 110 36-inch Pettie Cards, 18-inch Doffers, eleven in a row, clothing first-class, now running on 10 36-inch F. and P. Cards—Mason's make. 11 Whiting Rake Heads, Trouges, Sharts, Belts, each 100 spindles. Will be delivered direct or registered letter. We refer by permission to Judge J. H. Craig, mayor of Castle Rock.

Atlanta and Denver Addition Company, Castle Rock, Colorado.

A Splendid Manufacturing Site, Only

10 minutes walk from Edgewood depot, on Georgia Avenue, railroad from the beautiful grove. A bargain \$300 per acre. Wilson & Logan, real estate agents, 33 North Broad street.

THEY ALL ESCAPED

BUT IT WAS A MOST THRILLING ADVENTURE ON CATAWBA RIVER.

Patrolman Cooper Believes that the Drowning Referred to in the Constitution was the Same in Which He Took Part.

"Did you read that story in THE CONSTITUTION of Sunday, the 16th, about the drowning of a party of soldiers in the Catawba river?" said Patrolman W. G. Cooper last night.

"Yes."

"Well, I tell you, I believe that I am one of the men concerned in that same escapade."

"Why so?"

"I surrendered with Lee at Appomattox, and started on the long, weary tramp toward the south. Passing through Davierville, I made my way on down to Greensboro, N. C., and the roads were bad, and the streams swollen. The country was full of stragglers, making their way home as best they could, and this side of Greensboro I fell in with two Georgians and two Alabamians.

"We had all learned that the railroad bridge had been burned across the Catawba river, and the only chance to cross the stream, which was swollen out of its banks by the spring rains, was by securing a boat of some kind.

"The country was so badly demoralized that there was neither bridge nor ferry, and in wandering along the banks of the stream we found a little rotten and dilapidated skiff. We held a council of war and decided to patch it up and make the attempt to cross.

"It took a lot of work to get the boat so it wouldn't fill with water, but at last we succeeded, and got ready to launch our frail craft on the raging torrent, which was three or four hundred yards wide.

"There was an old farmer who saw us and begged us not to attempt to cross the river, as it would be extremely perilous to try to cross it, even in a good, sound bateau, and in that weakly craft, it would be almost certain death.

"But we were on the western bank and we were forced to get across. We were cold, ragged and hungry; and were just desperate enough to take any sort of chance that offered to speed us on our journey.

"We pushed off from the bank one morning, five days after Lee's surrender, and our boat had hardly swum out into the river channel when the current caught it, and away we went down the stream, whirled and tossed by the maddened waters, until just in midstream the boat capsized. Fortunately, the drift of the current was toward the eastern shore, and we were thrown among some willows, which we caught and clung to for dear life.

"I was the last man to leave the upturned boat, and as I crawled out into shallow water I saw three of my companions who had gained the shallow water and were safe.

"But there was a gurgling cry from among the willows, and turning around I saw the fourth clinging to a willow limb that was not strong enough to support him, and as it swayed up and down his head would go under and rise again.

"For God's sake help me," he cried, "for I am unable to swim a lick."

"I walked out on the trunk of the willow, and reaching over drew him up and out to a safe distance. The poor fellow was overjoyed at his rescue, and was profuse in his expressions of gratitude.

"When we all got to dry land, we separated and I have never seen any of them since, nor do I know the name of a single man among my comrades. The times were so troubous then that chance comrades never stopped to ask the names of their companions.

"Now, I'll just bet that we were the same party referred to in that article, for as I crawled out I could hear the people on the western bank shouting:

"They're all drowned!"

"If you will write this story up, I think you will hear from some of those who were with me on that memorable occasion."

I have looked over the list of ingredients in Dr. Sarsaparilla and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a safe compound that promises well in disease to which it is applicable.—L. Y. Yandell, M. D.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

JENYZEN—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jenzen are invited to attend the funeral of the former, today at 2:30 p. m., from his late residence, 201 West Peters street, Interment at Oakland.

MEETINGS.

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine—Members of

Yankee Temple.

You will please meet us at our (A.W.-day) morning at 11 o'clock, and afterwards during the day, and get your tickets for the theater party on Thursday night. Through the kindness of Mr. Herman, the shriners in full evening dress and regalia, will be present, and the ladies in the private parlors, Nos. 192 and 194 Kimball house, promptly at 7 o'clock p. m., where an ornate reception will be held, and then go on to the opera house, 201 West Peters street, Interment at the Kimball house, and remain there until only when seated in the open house. —A. Attewell, Sharbot Lake, Ontario.

THE Finest on Earth.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad is the only line running Cullinan's Perfect Safety Vestibuled Trains, with Chair Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Cars, service being Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the only line running through Reclining Chair Cars between Cincinnati, Kokomo and Springfield, Ill., and Indianapolis, Indianapolis and Chicago. On Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Region and Canada.

The old line of oddest in the state of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort and safety. The cars are built of the finest materials, and are the best in the world. They are built to last, and are now in use in the principal cities of America, and are the best in the world.

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THE CONSTITUTION

THE GRAPE PROSPECT

THE VARIETIES WHICH DO BEST IN GEORGIA.

The Earliest Varieties—The Question of Shipping—New Varieties Taking the Place of the Old.

ALBANY, Ga., February 25.—[Special.] Much interest is being manifested in the culture of grapes in this section, and many acres are being devoted to their growth. Experienced vineyardists give the following as the best varieties for southern culture: "For the earliest varieties," says a large grower, "I will name the Moore's Early, Worden, Delaware, and Empire State, in the order named. The Norton's Virginia is highly esteemed in the south as a wine grape, and the Ives also. The latter is planted largely for a market grape, but quality is abominable. If asked to name the four best, I would name the above mentioned, with the exception of the latter, for which I would substitute the Moore's Diamond. The latter is the most promising new white grape I know of, and is being extensively planted north and south, in spite of the high price at which it has to be sold at present. Among other varieties that are worthy of planting, (especially in the south) I would name the following: "Brighton, Early Red, Downing Black, (not hardy at the north) also the Ulster Prolific and Vergennes, both red, hardy, vigorous and productive, both good keepers, the latter variety the best known. I would also name the Agawam among the red grapes."

EARLY VARIETIES FOR SHIPMENT.

Said another prominent grower: "Of the four earliest kinds for distant shipment, probably Moore's Early, Ives, Delaware, Moore's Diamond and a little earlier than Concord, Worden is among the best, but not suited for distant shipment. Norton's is suitable only for wine. Moore's Diamond may be too high priced. In some parts of Georgia Duchess does very finely. In Florida Concordo do not do as well, but Niagara, Diamond, Duchess and Brighton are reported as doing finely."

It will be seen that among those who know whereof they speak, that but comparatively few varieties are recommended among the hundreds to be found described in the catalogues of the nurseriesmen.

THE CONCORD SUPPLANTED.

The old favorite, the Concord, appears to have been supplanted by newer and more improved varieties. The Moore's Early, so highly spoken of above, is said to be the earliest black grape known, ripening from ten to twenty days earlier than the Concord, having the same foliage and habits, and very similar in flavor and quality. The bunches are small and berries very large. Quite a furor is being made over the grape known as the Moore's Diamond. Among some growers the price has been run up as high as \$300 per thousand. Not much has been said about the Niagara by the gentlemen quoted above, but it is already very popular, and is one of the most beautiful white grapes known. The bunches are large, uniform and very compact. It is a hardy vine and enormously productive, a four-year-old vine producing 140 clusters, weighing from eight to sixteen ounces each. They sell at a higher price in the market than nearly any other variety.

THE BUSINESS IN ITS INFANCY.
Said a prominent northern grape-grower who has been on a tour of inspection through Georgia and Florida: "The grape and fruit business appear to be in its infancy here. I inspected a large vineyard near Macon, and was informed by the proprietor that he sold his grapes at from twenty to thirty cents per pound, persons driving out to his place to buy them. With us we think we are fortunate if we can get 24 cents per pound for our crop, and when you realize that we raise some five or six tons on an acre, even that price pays us handsomely. Figure it out, and you will see that it beats raising cotton. The high prices south cannot last. We want to make grapes so plentiful here that the poor can afford to buy and enjoy them."

Soon the south, with her skies as blue, her climate as charming as that of Italy, will rival her in her productions. Grapes will be plentiful and cheap, and the laborer's table can be graced with this healthful and delicious fruit, fit for the menu of a king. Cheap wine will help to solve the temperance question, and grapes, with their purple bloom and their life blood pressed into the most attractive of beverages, will add to the health and happiness of our people.

A Review of an Atlanta Book.

CAMILLA, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—The watermelon growers are ready for planting, and will put a many good seed in the ground the coming week. The acreage will be about the same as last year.

FIGHTING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

LaGrange Preachers Inaugurate a New Campaign.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 25.—[Special.] Mayor E. D. Pitman has bound over to the grand jury several who are charged with gambling and illegal liquor selling. A meeting of the local colored and official church members was held at the Presbyterian church. Wednesday night to pass resolutions sustaining the mayor in his efforts to put down these evils. At that meeting it was resolved to place the matter before every congregation in LaGrange, white and colored, and get every who would the holding of the law and the suppression of these evils to take some action to that effect. In accordance with this each pastor put the matter before his congregation yesterday, and nearly everybody signed the resolutions. The laws have been so flagrantly violated that it is necessary to take some action, and it is hoped that all who have voted them will be punished as they deserve.

The Robins Are Here.

ALBANY, Ga., February 25.—[Special.]—The robins have made their appearance, and the small boys are hunting them with shotguns, rifles, bows and arrows, and saying that they can procure many birds to be shot down, and many small boys are being wounded. Two colored juveniles were the latest victims. At the Hines lot in north Albany, where the mock orange trees attract the red-breasts in great numbers, Alex Billingslea lost his eyeight. His gun kicked him in the right eye, nearly knocking it out. A surgeon is attending to his injury. Another boy had his gunning brought to a close by being shot through the finger.

Touched by Electricity.

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., February 25.—[Special.] Tallapoosa celebrated Washington's birthday by lighting the city by electricity. The Vernon Light and Power company have the franchise, and start with 130 lights in position, with sixteen buildings under contract. This will give the capacity of 270 lights, and the power is furnished by the Tallapoosa Furnace company, which goes in blast in a week.

Street Car Line Extended.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 25.—[Special.] The Classic City Streetcar line has extended its line to Rock road, and will henceforth run a schedule to that place. Manager John T. Voss is doing much for Atlanta in the way of improvement. The vicinity around Rock college is fast becoming one of the most attractive places in Atlanta, and in a short while a park will be established near by.

Black Marble Near Dalton.

DALTON, Ga., February 25.—[Special.] The recently organized marble company, with Mr. J. W. Bush as president, began mining today at their quarry, just west of the mill, four miles from Dalton. It is a fine quality of black, susceptible of high polish and easily sawed. Experts claim it to be the best for furniture, etc.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and Impure Blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the peculiar medicine.

THE VETERANS OF SCREVEN Organize Themselves Into a County Association.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUT OF SORTS?

SYLVA, GA., February 25.—[Special.] The confederate veterans were out in force here on Saturday, for the purpose of organizing a veterans' association in the county. The call issued by Captain M. M. Potter, several weeks ago, for a meeting on the 22d, brought together "old boys" from all parts of the country, some of whom were here yesterday, others since they partied at the close of the war. To these the meeting was rich with memories, and many reminiscences of those trying times were recalled. The association was organized with one hundred and eighty-five members, the following officers were elected: Colonel C. C. Dell, commander; D. B. C. Nunamier, secretary; W. H. Bryan, treasurer; W. H. Hankerson, sentinel; A. J. Bowie, chaplain.

A committee was appointed to draft by-laws for the association, and will report at the next meeting, which has been fixed for the first Friday in June. Colonel U. P. Wade was called forward to speak for the organization of the Veterans' Association, and would have sent further for such a medicine. He would advise all who are similarly affected to go to trial as it seems only then that the never fails to relieve." P. M. JANNEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

See that you get the Genuine Distinguished Front and Imitations by our red Z Trade Mark on front of wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors.

sun wed fri wk top col enmr foirm

"I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia. Liver tonic, ginger, sarsaparilla, blood, sanguinaria, stomachic and fail, your digestion is bad and the organs inactive, your preceptions are dull and stupidized, your temper irritable and peevish, you are unfit for business or companionship. What you need is to

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE. BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 25, 1890.
New York exchange buying at par and selling at $\frac{1}{2}$ premium.

STAFF AND CITY BONDS. Bid. Asked.
New Georgia 4% 30 year..... 119 $\frac{1}{4}$ 121
Georgia 5, gold..... 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ 103
Georgia 7s, 1886..... 118 120
Georgia 7s, 1890..... 102 103
Savannah 5s..... 105 107
Atlanta 8s, 1892..... 126
Atlanta 8s, 1892..... 104
Atlanta 7s, 1892..... 129
Atlanta 6s, long date..... 114
Atlanta 6s, short date..... 100
Atlanta 5s, long date..... 105
Atlanta 5s, long date..... 105
Atlanta 7s, long date..... 115
Macon 6s..... 115
Columbus 5s..... 103

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.
Atlanta National 300
Atlanta Banking company 125
Germania Loan & Banking Co. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchants' 105
Bank of the State of Georgia 130
Gate City National 140
Capital City 109
Commerce, long date 105
March & Merchant's Pk'g & L'n 95
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co. 124
Traders' 100

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6s, 1870..... 107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Georgia 6s, 1894..... 107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Georgia 6s, 1922..... 115
Central 7s, 1882..... 105
Charter, Columbia and Augusta 5s, 1890..... 110
Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st, 110
Atlanta and Charlotte, income 109
Western of Alabama, 2d 103
Georgia Pacific, 2d 111
Georgia Pacific, 2d 82
Americas, Prest. & L'pk'n 1st 7s 110
Marietta and North 1st 7s 105
Sav., Americas and Mont. 1st 7s 97 99

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia 204 206
Atlanta and Charlotte 88 90
Southwestern 105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central 122 124
Central debenture 99 101
Augusta and Savannah 139
Atlanta and West Point debenture 109
Atlanta and West Point debenture 101 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE STOCK MARKET.

Exchange quiet and steady; as 122 $\frac{1}{4}$; 140 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Money easy at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; 67, closing offered at 4.

Subtreasury balances: Coin \$163,204,000; currency \$7,784,000.

Government gold and heavy; as 122 $\frac{1}{4}$; 140 $\frac{1}{4}$.

State bonds still steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; N. O. Pacific 1st 91 $\frac{1}{2}$

do. 7s, mortgage 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ N.Y. Western pre. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. & S. 6s 124 Northern Pacific 60 $\frac{1}{2}$

S.C. con. Brown 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pacific Mail 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Tenn. & C. 6s 108 Reading 40

Tennessee 6s 108 Richl. & Alleghany 40

Tenn. seth. 7s $\frac{1}{2}$ Rock Island 89 $\frac{1}{2}$

Virginia 6s 88 Rock St. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$

Virginia consols 40 St. Paul 67 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chicago & N. W. 1st, transferred 112 $\frac{1}{2}$

do. 2d 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ Texas Pacific 20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Del. and Lack. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tenn. Coal & Iron 60

Eric & Iron. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Union Pacific 65 $\frac{1}{2}$

Erie, Penn., new 108 U.S. Steel 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Lake Shore 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ Missouri Pacific 71 $\frac{1}{2}$

Louisville & Nash. 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ Western Union 83 $\frac{1}{2}$

Memphis & Char. 54 Cotton & trust 26 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mobile & Ohio 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brunsw. &c. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$

Nash. & Chat. 102 Offered. \$8x-rights.

*Bid. *Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 25, 1890.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, STOCK.

1890. 1889. 1890. 1889. 1890.

Saturday..... 5568 17707 29672 14871 501348 83723

Monday..... 21301 15216 16011 13230 509192 840211

Tuesday..... 12702 14330 17833 1266 587406 835565

Wednesday..... 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

Thursday..... 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

Friday..... 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

Total..... 41571 47281 50820 40000

Below give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

Opening..... Closing.....

February 11, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11, 15

March 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 16

April 8, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 18

May 6, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 18

June 4, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, 13

July 3, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$

August 1, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

September 1, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

October 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

November 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Closed quiet and steady; sales 4,200 bales.

Local Market quiet; middling 10-16c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments:

Receipts... 140,116

Stock September 1 487

Grand total..... 140,653

Shipments..... 48

Shipped previously..... 134,218

Total..... 134,268

Stock on hand..... 6,381

Haberdash. Price & Co. Circular.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Special—Extreme dullness has been the characteristic of today's cotton market. Spot sales in Liverpool were only 4,000 bales, and futures there are about 1,640 lower than yesterday. Here the prices closed at precisely yesterday's figures. During the day the execution of one or two large buying orders advanced them slightly, but a reaction followed immediately, and the market closed 10c lower. The imports fell, aggregating 12,670 bales, against 17,050 bales last week and 14,861 bales last year. The day's movement at the interior towns, Augusta, St. Louis and Cincinnati, was 2,934 bales, against 5,862 bales last year. The southern spot markets are somewhat easier, and the quantity of cotton pointed toward New York is increasing. The impression still prevails that foreign trade is poor, and small sales in Liverpool confirm this view. New Orleans receipts tomorrow will probably be 7,000 bales, which will give us a total for the week considerably in excess of earlier estimates.

HABURDASH. PRICE & CO.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 25—2:30 p. m.—Cotton business still silent; middlings uplands 6-16c; 4s-6s, 10c-12c; 12-14c; 16-18c; 20-22c; 24-26c; 28-30c; 32-34c; 36-38c; 40-42c; 44-46c; 48-50c; 52-54c; 56-58c; 60-62c; 64-66c; April and May delivery 6-14c; May and June delivery 6-14c; July and August delivery 6-14c; September and October delivery 6-14c; November and December delivery 6-14c; futures opened dull and easier.

LIVERPOOL, February 25—2:30 p. m.—Sales of American and baske uplands 6-16c; 4s-6s, 10c-12c; 12-14c; 16-18c; 20-22c; 24-26c; 28-30c; 32-34c; 36-38c; 40-42c; 44-46c; 48-50c; 52-54c; 56-58c; 60-62c; March and April delivery 6-14c; sellers; April and May delivery 6-14c; buyers; June and July delivery 6-14c; August and September delivery 6-14c; buyers; October and November delivery 6-14c; buyers; December delivery 6-14c; futures opened dull and easier.

LIVERPOOL, February 25—2:30 p. m.—Uplands low, middlings clause February 6-13c; sellers; February and March delivery 5-13c; sellers; March and April delivery 5-13c; buyers; April and May delivery 5-13c; June and July delivery 5-13c; August and September delivery 5-13c; November and December delivery 5-13c; futures opened dull and steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 25—2:30 p. m.—Uplands low, middlings clause February 6-13c; sellers; February and March delivery 5-13c; sellers; March and April delivery 5-13c; buyers; April and May delivery 5-13c; June and July delivery 5-13c; August and September delivery 5-13c; November and December delivery 5-13c; futures opened dull and steady.

GALVESTON, February 25—Cotton still; middlings 10%; net receipts 368 bales; gross 1,035; sales 85; stock 33,600; exports eastward 3,177.

BALTIMORE, February 25—Cotton nominal; middlings 11%; net receipts 631 bales; gross 1,121; sales 104; to spinners 1—, stock 23,927; exports coastwise 1,355.

BOSTON, February 25—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 11%; net receipts 766 bales; gross 8,974; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,035.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25—Cotton firm; middlings 11-12%; net receipts 32 bales; gross 32; sales 23,191.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 924 bales; gross 9,458; sales 3,000; to spinners 1—, stock 23,430; exports to Great Britain 1,035.

MOBILE, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 200 bales; gross 2,000; sales 300; stock 2,290; exports copra 500.

ATLANTA, February 25—Apples choice 50¢-60¢; Lemons choice 50¢-60¢; oranges 50¢-60¢; peaches 50¢-60¢; limes 50¢-60¢; stock 13,770.

CHARLESTON, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 11%; net receipts 51 bales; gross 51; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,035.

WILMINGTON, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 11%; net receipts 1,068 bales; gross 1,035; sales 104; stock 33,600; exports eastward 3,177.

ATLANTA, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 368 bales; gross 1,035; sales 104; stock 23,927; exports coastwise 1,355.

SAVANNAH, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 924 bales; gross 9,458; sales 3,000; to spinners 1—, stock 23,430; exports to Great Britain 1,035.

ATLANTA, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 14 bales; gross 14; sales 10; stock none; to spinners 1—, stock 11,280.

ATLANTA, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 32 bales; gross 32; sales 23,191.

ATLANTA, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 924 bales; gross 9,458; sales 3,000; to spinners 1—, stock 23,430; exports to Great Britain 1,035.

ATLANTA, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 14 bales; gross 14; sales 10; stock none; to spinners 1—, stock 11,280.

ATLANTA, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 32 bales; gross 32; sales 23,191.

ATLANTA, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 924 bales; gross 9,458; sales 3,000; to spinners 1—, stock 23,430; exports to Great Britain 1,035.</